

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT CONFEDERATE FLAGS

Southland Had Four National Banners, Each of Them Official.

ONE WAS FOR BATTLE

Just One Adopted, "Stars and Bars." Raised at Montgomery in 1851.

Contributors are requested to address all communications to the Editor, The Times-Dispatch, and when possible to specify regiment and company of soldiers mentioned.

(Address of Miss Imogene Gregory before Chesterfield Chapter, U. D. C.)

Any discourse of historical nature belongs naturally to the confines of authentic truth, and proves interest, not entertainment, so I trust you will bear with me for a few minutes during the reading of this paper.

In an endeavor to give some facts concerning the flags of the Confederate States of America, you will find them presented in the order of their origin, with their descriptions, respectively given.

In the usual grouping of Confederate banners there are four flags, three national flags and one battle flag. This fact is quite unusual in many points, as any nation usually has but one flag, which suffices for all purposes, but the necessity for a separate battle flag for the Confederacy will be given in a paragraph below, and that the Confederate States had three national flags will be explained in course of description of each flag as presented.

During the first year of the war there were no Confederate flags, each State fought under its State flag, the Virginia troops having fought under the "Old Dominion," which was presented to them by Governor Botetourt at Centerville late in the fall of 1861.

Matters of more urgent importance forcing themselves upon Congress during this time, the adoption of flags and seals was deferred until later could be set aside for heraldic research and artistic tastes, for the designing of flags and seals is not a trifle, as they are based upon laws of heraldry and emblematic meaning.

FIRST FLAG KNOWN AS "STARS AND BARS"

The first flag of the Confederacy was known as the "Stars and Bars," and was first raised to the flag staff of the capital at Montgomery, Ala., the capital of the Confederacy, on March 4, 1862, the inauguration day of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the two sections being alienated however, in their personalities and features of importance.

This flag, "The Stars and Bars," correctly made, is as follows: A red field with a white bar, one-third the width of the flag, extending through the center and having a red space above and below, the same width as the white bar, and a blue field extending through the white space and stop at the red space. In the center of the blue was a circle of seven stars, uniform in size. A new star was authorized for the addition of each new State to the Confederacy. There are two aspirants for the honor of creating the model of this flag, and they are Nicola Marschall and General Randolph Smith.

Mr. Marschall was a Prussian portrait painter, and just before the war came to this country and settled at Marion, Va., and claims that one of his patrons, one Napoleon Jackson, a wealthy man of a distinguished Virginia family, told him that the Confederate government wanted a flag, and requested him to make a model. He took the United States flag, but differing enough to be easily distinguished at a distance. Mr. Marschall made three colors, holding fast to each the stars, stripes and colors, claims that his first design was the one chosen by the Confederate Congress.

Mr. Smith claims that he took his design and materials to a friend of his, now Mrs. N. C. Windborne, of Pine Top, N. C., and requested her to make a model illustrating his idea. The incident is related in the Confederate Veteran of November, 1905, by Mr. Smith's daughter.

Mr. Smith claimed "that his model embodied the idea of the Union—the three bars representing the church, the state and the press. The blue of the Union was emblematic of the heavens and the circle of stars of equal size represented the equal rights of the respective States."

But neither Mr. Marschall nor Mr. Smith can sustain their claims upon documents, and as history is necessarily cold-blooded, it cannot indulge friendship nor whimsically discriminate, therefore the author of the design of the "Stars and Bars" is still undetermined.

There were 130 designs sent to the Committee on Flags and Seals, and "The Stars and Bars" was the one recommended by the committee, and its recommendation was spread upon the minutes of the Confederate Congress, taken at the record showing no further action taken by the "Stars and Bars" was recognized as the national ensign from March 4, 1862, to May 1, 1863.

Not until the first battle of Manassas was it necessary to have a separate battle flag. During this engagement, July 21, 1861, General Beauregard saw a body of troops advancing toward the left, and discerned whether they were the enemy or Confederates on account of the similarity of the "Stars and Bars" to the "Stars and Stripes," the Union flag. It was a hot, sultry day, and the flag hung so limp about the flag staff that the colors were not even distinguishable through the field haze. This astounding surprise was a little puff of wind spread to the breeze for one brief moment the Confederate "Stars and Bars" was seen by the advancing troops, and the promised reinforcements.

This incident made General Beauregard determine that the Confederate flag should be so designed that it should not be mistaken for the Union flag. He consulted the heraldic signifi- cance of the colors, being especially appropriate for the Confederacy, and the emblematic of fortitude and courage, and the saltier emblematic of strength. The adoption of this flag occurred such a short while before the surrender that it was not in use in the evacuation of Richmond, where numbers were ready to be sent to the rear.

As the night brings out the stars, so the dark shadow of war left in its nocturnal wake many shining lights in history with Lee and Jackson, and many other great single lights standing out like a brilliant Jupiter or Venus, and the never-to-be-forgotten constellations of lesser lights, the splendid boys in gray, who bore our standard high. Thus comes to us through the history of our Southland, the history of our banners.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—In your issue of a recent date I have a correction to make in reference to what your correspondent calls Kirk-Patrick Battery from Lynchburg. The writer is away off on the name of the captain of the battery. It should be Thomas J. Kirkpatrick. The battery was commanded by Captain Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, a prominent lawyer of the city of Lynchburg, now dead. The battery was composed of young men, some under the age of eighteen. It was called the "Boy Battery" from Lynchburg.

I write this in order to correct your correspondent's mistake in reference to the proper name of the battery and its first commander.

Yours very truly, L. BICK.

Richmond, Va., August 29, 1914.

Genealogical Notes Queries and Answers

Address all communications to the Assistant Editor, The Times-Dispatch.

Chaplains from Virginia and Maryland.

Isaac Chapline, emigrant to Virginia, married Mary Calvert, and William (2) Chapline, who married Mary Harrier, son of John Harrier, who married Miss Travers. William (2) Chapline died in 1778, and had William (1) Chapline, who died in 1780, and had William (2) Chapline, who married Mary Harrier, and died in 1820. He had Alexander (7) Chapline, who married Kate McCabe, and died in 1820. He had Alexander (7) Chapline, who married Wood- wood Glass, and had Sarah (19), Andrew (19) and Harriet (19).

The above was sent by Mrs. Mary Chapline, who was a reference to Reg- ular of White Office, Annapolis, Mary- land, Land Book, volume VII, Rich- mond, Va. Search "Western Mary- land," Queen Anne's Parish, "Marland," in George County, Maryland.

Whitesides. This family seems to have lived in Amherst, from which county James Whiteside, Whiteside, formerly of Tennessee, Samuel remained in Tennessee.

The emigrant was William Whiteside, who took up two tracts of land in Amherst County, his wife was Elizabeth. Afterward he removed to Amherst, James married Ann Kinney. In Whitesides and Whitesitt the same?

Scott. Rev. Archibald Scott, born in Scotland, came at an early age to Penn- sylvania, where he preached in 1777, studied at Liberty Hall Academy, Augusta County, became pastor of several churches in Augusta County, and ap- pointed trustee of Liberty Hall Academy, where he died in Staunton in 1817. He was the father of William Nelson Scott, who was born in 1759. Died in 1857. Married Nancy Daniel, daughter of John Daniel, who was son of James Daniel, sheriff both of Goochland and Albemarle. Will proved in 1761. James Daniel married Elizabeth Woodson, John Daniel married Eliza- beth Gordon, daughter of Colonel Joseph Morton and Agny Woodson, daughter of Richard Woodson, who was son of Robert Woodson, who was son of John Woodson, who emigrated from Dorsetshire, England, in 1625.

Mary Carter McCalland and Rev. John A. Scott had Rev. William Nelson Scott, D. D., Presbyterian minister of Galveston, Texas, married Margaret Harman, of Shelby County, Kentucky, and had Agnes Morton, Mary Cabell, Nancy Brooke, William Cabell, John Archibald Scott, Staunton, McCalland, physician in Terra Alta, W. Va., married Annie E. Fairfax, of Staunton County, West Virginia, and had Lucy Fairfax and John A. Scott, who married John A. Scott, who married John Addison, born 1852, married in 1880 Lucy Waddell, of Albemarle County, and had Belle Hill, Mary Carter, Margaret Mason, Leigh Richmond, John Andrew Scott, Littleton Edmunds Scott, born 1855, married Kitty Waddell, of Albemarle, and had Lelia R. Littleton, E. John Cabell and Harry E. Scott, who married Alice Scott, who married T. E. Ninninger, of Botetourt County, and had Mary Carter Ninninger, Anna Mayo Scott and Charles Carrington.

Rev. James Scott, of Dettlinger Parish, Prince William County, was son of Rev. John Scott, of Morayshire, Scotland. He had a son, Rev. John Scott, who had a son, John Scott, who had a son, Robert Eden Scott, who married Ann Moeson.

One of our constant readers is de- scendant of John Thomas G. Scott, of Caroline County, Va., who was edu- cated in Charlottesville; removed to Louisiana immediately after graduat- ing from the University of Virginia; married Marie Françoise Le Doux, de- scendant of the Marquis La Mothe.

Thomas G. Scott had two brothers, Robert and Charles. Can any reader suggest the father of Thomas G. Scott, of Caroline County, Va. We do not seem able to track him on to any of the families of Prince William Scotts. Any answer will be published.

Notes of New Kent. Copied from U. K. Register. Captain John Scott had a son, James, baptized 6th February, 1708-9, and a daughter, Sarah, baptized in August, 1710, and a daughter, Mary, baptized in 1712.

Robert CLOPTON and Sarah Scott were married in 1711. Martha, daughter of John Scott, was born in 1715.

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